

THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 3.

FRANKFORT,

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
A. G. Hodges, Thos. J. Todd, John W. Pruet & John W. Finell,
UNDER THE FIRM OF
A. G. HODGES & CO.
J. W. FINELL, EDITOR.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
For the "DAILY COMMONWEALTH," during the Session of the Legislature, \$1 in advance.
The "WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH," printed on a large manmoth sheet, will hereafter be furnished to subscribers at \$2, in advance, or \$30 at the expiration of six months.
The "WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH" will be furnished to subscribers during the Session of the Legislature, for 50 cents in advance.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:
For 10 lines or less, to those who are Daily Subscribers during the Session of the Legislature, \$1 00
And for each additional 10 lines, to Daily Session Subscribers, 1 00
For 10 lines for a single insertion, 1 00
And for each insertion of the same advertisement, after the first, of 10 lines or less, 10
For any number of lines over 10 and not exceeding 20, first insertion, 20
And for each insertion of the same advertisement, over 10 and not exceeding 20 lines, 15
Larger advertisements will be inserted on liberal terms.

General Advertisements.

INSURANCE.
THE LEXINGTON FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CHARTERED IN 1836.

CAPITAL---\$300,000!

WILL insure Buildings, Furniture Merchandise, &c. against loss or damage by fire, in town or country. Steam and Keel boats, and their cargoes, against the damages of river navigation.

THE lives of Slaves are also insured by this Company. R. H. WITTENEN, Agent.

Office at Dr. Watson's shop, near the Bridge.

September 8, 1846-125-1f

INSURANCE.

KENTUCKY AND LOUISVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

WILL insure Buildings, Furniture and Merchandise against loss or damage by fire, in Town or Country.

R. H. CRITCHFIELD, Agent.

Office at Dr. Watson's shop, near the Bridge.

September 8, 1846-125-1f

LIFE INSURANCE.

KENTUCKY AND LOUISVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

WILL insure Buildings, Furniture and Merchandise against loss or damage by fire, in Town or Country.

R. H. CRITCHFIELD, Agent.

Office at Dr. Watson's shop, near the Bridge.

September 8, 1846-125-1f

LIFE INSURANCE.

KENTUCKY AND LOUISVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

WILL insure Buildings, Furniture and Merchandise against loss or damage by fire, in Town or Country.

R. H. CRITCHFIELD, Agent.

Office at Dr. Watson's shop, near the Bridge.

September 8, 1846-125-1f

LIFE INSURANCE.

KENTUCKY AND LOUISVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

WILL insure Buildings, Furniture and Merchandise against loss or damage by fire, in Town or Country.

R. H. CRITCHFIELD, Agent.

Office at Dr. Watson's shop, near the Bridge.

September 8, 1846-125-1f

LIFE INSURANCE.

KENTUCKY AND LOUISVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

WILL insure Buildings, Furniture and Merchandise against loss or damage by fire, in Town or Country.

R. H. CRITCHFIELD, Agent.

Office at Dr. Watson's shop, near the Bridge.

September 8, 1846-125-1f

LIFE INSURANCE.

KENTUCKY AND LOUISVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

WILL insure Buildings, Furniture and Merchandise against loss or damage by fire, in Town or Country.

R. H. CRITCHFIELD, Agent.

Office at Dr. Watson's shop, near the Bridge.

September 8, 1846-125-1f

LIFE INSURANCE.

KENTUCKY AND LOUISVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

WILL insure Buildings, Furniture and Merchandise against loss or damage by fire, in Town or Country.

R. H. CRITCHFIELD, Agent.

Office at Dr. Watson's shop, near the Bridge.

September 8, 1846-125-1f

LIFE INSURANCE.

KENTUCKY AND LOUISVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

WILL insure Buildings, Furniture and Merchandise against loss or damage by fire, in Town or Country.

R. H. CRITCHFIELD, Agent.

Office at Dr. Watson's shop, near the Bridge.

September 8, 1846-125-1f

LIFE INSURANCE.

KENTUCKY AND LOUISVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

WILL insure Buildings, Furniture and Merchandise against loss or damage by fire, in Town or Country.

R. H. CRITCHFIELD, Agent.

Office at Dr. Watson's shop, near the Bridge.

September 8, 1846-125-1f

LIFE INSURANCE.

KENTUCKY AND LOUISVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

WILL insure Buildings, Furniture and Merchandise against loss or damage by fire, in Town or Country.

R. H. CRITCHFIELD, Agent.

Office at Dr. Watson's shop, near the Bridge.

September 8, 1846-125-1f

LIFE INSURANCE.

KENTUCKY AND LOUISVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

WILL insure Buildings, Furniture and Merchandise against loss or damage by fire, in Town or Country.

R. H. CRITCHFIELD, Agent.

Office at Dr. Watson's shop, near the Bridge.

September 8, 1846-125-1f

LIFE INSURANCE.

KENTUCKY AND LOUISVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

WILL insure Buildings, Furniture and Merchandise against loss or damage by fire, in Town or Country.

R. H. CRITCHFIELD, Agent.

Office at Dr. Watson's shop, near the Bridge.

September 8, 1846-125-1f

LIFE INSURANCE.

KENTUCKY AND LOUISVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

WILL insure Buildings, Furniture and Merchandise against loss or damage by fire, in Town or Country.

R. H. CRITCHFIELD, Agent.

Office at Dr. Watson's shop, near the Bridge.

September 8, 1846-125-1f

LIFE INSURANCE.

KENTUCKY AND LOUISVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

WILL insure Buildings, Furniture and Merchandise against loss or damage by fire, in Town or Country.

R. H. CRITCHFIELD, Agent.

Office at Dr. Watson's shop, near the Bridge.

September 8, 1846-125-1f

LIFE INSURANCE.

KENTUCKY AND LOUISVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

WILL insure Buildings, Furniture and Merchandise against loss or damage by fire, in Town or Country.

R. H. CRITCHFIELD, Agent.

Office at Dr. Watson's shop, near the Bridge.

September 8, 1846-125-1f

LIFE INSURANCE.

KENTUCKY AND LOUISVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

WILL insure Buildings, Furniture and Merchandise against loss or damage by fire, in Town or Country.

R. H. CRITCHFIELD, Agent.

Office at Dr. Watson's shop, near the Bridge.

September 8, 1846-125-1f

LIFE INSURANCE.

KENTUCKY AND LOUISVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

WILL insure Buildings, Furniture and Merchandise against loss or damage by fire, in Town or Country.

R. H. CRITCHFIELD, Agent.

Office at Dr. Watson's shop, near the Bridge.

September 8, 1846-125-1f

LIFE INSURANCE.

KENTUCKY AND LOUISVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

WILL insure Buildings, Furniture and Merchandise against loss or damage by fire, in Town or Country.

R. H. CRITCHFIELD, Agent.

Office at Dr. Watson's shop, near the Bridge.

September 8, 1846-125-1f

LIFE INSURANCE.

KENTUCKY AND LOUISVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

WILL insure Buildings, Furniture and Merchandise against loss or damage by fire, in Town or Country.

R. H. CRITCHFIELD, Agent.

Office at Dr. Watson's shop, near the Bridge.

September 8, 1846-125-1f

LIFE INSURANCE.

KENTUCKY AND LOUISVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

WILL insure Buildings, Furniture and Merchandise against loss or damage by fire, in Town or Country.

R. H. CRITCHFIELD, Agent.

Office at Dr. Watson's shop, near the Bridge.

September 8, 1846-125-1f

LIFE INSURANCE.

KENTUCKY AND LOUISVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

WILL insure Buildings, Furniture and Merchandise against loss or damage by fire, in Town or Country.

R. H. CRITCHFIELD, Agent.

Office at Dr. Watson's shop, near the Bridge.

September 8, 1846-125-1f

LIFE INSURANCE.

KENTUCKY AND LOUISVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

WILL insure Buildings, Furniture and Merchandise against loss or damage by fire, in Town or Country.

R. H. CRITCHFIELD, Agent.

Office at Dr. Watson's shop, near the Bridge.

September 8, 1846-125-1f

LIFE INSURANCE.

KENTUCKY AND LOUISVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

WILL insure Buildings, Furniture and Merchandise against loss or damage by fire, in Town or Country.

R. H. CRITCHFIELD, Agent.

Office at Dr. Watson's shop, near the Bridge.

September 8, 1846-125-1f

LIFE INSURANCE.

KENTUCKY AND LOUISVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

WILL insure Buildings, Furniture and Merchandise against loss or damage by fire, in Town or Country.

R. H. CRITCHFIELD, Agent.

Office at Dr. Watson's shop, near the Bridge.

September 8, 1846-125-1f

LIFE INSURANCE.

FRANKFORT.

SATURDAY.....JANUARY 2, 1847.

We understand there is a rumor in circulation, that the friends of the Hon. JOSEPH R. UNDERWOOD, have declined presenting his name to the Legislature as a candidate for the office of United States Senator. We are authorized to state that the rumor is without any sort of foundation.

The GEORGETOWN HERALD comes to us this week enlarged, and very much improved in appearance. The "FRENCH" gentleman, at the helm of the Herald, is an exceedingly clever fellow. His partner WISE, is an old resident of Scott, and every body knows him, and most folks like him. This change in the size and appearance of the Herald, indicates a degree of prosperity in the department of finance, which will be gratifying to the friends of the Publishers. The Herald is really a good paper, and the citizens of Scott, cannot testify in a more becoming manner, their disposition to reward merit, than by extending to their village paper a hearty support.

Lieut. Col. HENRY CLAY, Jr., in a letter to the Editor of the Louisville Journal, dated CAMP NEAR MONTEREY, Dec. 4, 1846. "I observe that in your paper, you have contradicted the rumor of a collision between Major Generals Taylor and Butler. I am happy to have it in my power to confirm your statement. The report which has been widely spread in the newspapers, by letter writers and others, of a difficulty between those high officers on the field of battle of Monterey is utterly groundless and untrue. Such a report promulgated is not only injurious to Gen. Butler, but also to the public service, in which both he and Gen. Taylor are engaged. It gives me therefore extraordinary pleasure positively to contradict all such rumors and reports. None but the most amicable relations have existed between the officers mentioned, and so I am authorized and requested publicly to state."

THE WASHINGTON UNION AND THE PRESIDENT.—In reference to the return of Santa Anna, the Editor of the Washington Union of the 6th of July, made the following statement:

"We deem it our duty to state, in the most positive terms, that our Government has no sort of connexion with any scheme of Santa Anna for the revolution of Mexico, or for any sort of purpose. Some three months ago some adventure was in Washington who wished to obtain their countenance and aid in some scheme or other connected with Santa Anna. They declined all sort of connexion, co-operation, or participation in any effort for the purpose. The Government of this country declines all such intrigues or bargains."

The President informs the people in his message that under a distinct understanding of professions by Santa Anna of "an entire change of policy," and with the belief that the interesting divisions which his return to Mexico would certainly produce, would lead to a favorable peace with this country, instructions were given to the commander of our naval forces in the gulf, on the 13th day of May, "not to obstruct the passage of Santa Anna to Mexico, should he offer to return." Now it is a little singular that the Union professing to speak for Mr. Polk, should declare so positively on the 6th of July, that the "adventurers" in Washington who wished to obtain "the countenance and aid" of the administration in some scheme or other in connection with Santa Anna, had been scouted by the President when the truth was, as is now stated by the President, that the overtures of those adventurers had so far succeeded as to secure an order for him to pass the blockading squadron on the 13th of May preceding! An occasional comparison of notes, would be profitable to both the Union and Executive, if indeed they desire to be at all consistent in their statements.

Was not Mr. Polk, in suspending the U. States blockade so as to give to Mexico the services of her ablest general, guilty of giving aid and comfort to the enemy? If he was, why should he not be hung for treason?

This matter is placed in a strong and just light by the Philadelphia United States Gazette:

"We admit that aiding and comforting the enemy is treason, and we have nothing to say against the "cord and the hangman" for traitors. They are not of our prescription. They are recommended by the Polk press, and, therefore, we say nothing against them. "To aid and comfort" the enemy, is to be guilty of treason. To be guilty of treason, is to incur the "cord and the hangman's office." These, we think, constitute a very pretty set of premises. Adopting them, we will proceed.

Imprimis. To aid and comfort the enemy is treason.

The Mexicans had become the enemies of the United States, and were in open field against our country. Battles had been fought and precious blood poured out on both sides. But the Mexicans constantly suffered defeat. They lacked a military leader, whom they loved and feared, and who understood their mode of warfare—a man who was banished from the country, like Demetrius from Athens, and like that Poliarchos, was recalled in the hour of danger. It was known that General Santa Anna was beloved by the army, and that he was seeking to get again at its head. War, distraction, and weakness, had rendered absolutely necessary to the "comfort and aid" of the troops, a General capable of commanding confidence and respect.

This great General, in attempting to slip into Mexico, and take command of the army, was taken prisoner, but by command of the President of the United States, he was released, and allowed to enter the enemy's country, and take command of the enemy's army. If that is not "aiding and comforting the enemy," we confess our ignorance of the meaning of the words. To aid and comfort the enemy, it is said, is treason.

We leave to the Polk press the business of settling the relations between treason and the cord, remarking only that we do not advance any such idea, but only show a fawning, dependent, corrupt press, to what all their miserable assertions lead; and that the noose which they prepare in the cord of Jack Ketch, may suit other necks than those which they threaten."

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITS.—Col. T. F. Hunt, deputy quartermaster general, received yesterday, by express, \$503,000 in gold, which amount he deposited with the Canal & Banking Co., to the credit of Government.—N. O. Pic., Dec. 19.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 1, 1847.

The Senate met at 10 o'clock.

The Clerk read the Journal of yesterday.

Mr. BOTT'S informed the Senate of the organization of the House of Representatives; and the appointment by that body of a committee, (to act in conjunction with the Senate committee,) to wait upon the Governor, and inform him of the organization of both houses of the General Assembly, and their readiness to receive such communications as he desired to make.

Mr. W. M. K. WALL, Senator elect from the counties of Harrison and Bracken, appeared, presented his credentials, took the oath of office, administered by HENRY WINGATE, Esq. and took his seat.

Mr. BOYD moved the appointment of a committee to act with the House committee, to wait on the Governor, which was adopted; whereupon the SPEAKER appointed Messrs. BOYD, RUSSEL and EVANS said committee.

Mr. BOYD reported from the joint committee to wait on the Governor, that they had discharged their duty, and that his Excellency would respond by message, at 11 o'clock. A. M.

On motion of Mr. KEY, a seat within the bar of the Senate was assigned to LEWIS COLLINS, reporter for the "Maysville Eagle."

Mr. MARSHALL presented the petition of the heirs of William Butler; referred to the committee on Education.

Mr. HENDERSON presented the petition of ALEXANDER FRAZER, who stands indicted for murder, praying a change of venue—same reference.

Mr. HARRIS asked leave to bring in a bill to the sense of the people of the Commonwealth, as to the expediency of calling a convention—leave granted, and referred, to Messrs. HARRIS, HELM and CRENshaw.

Mr. RICE asked leave to bring in a bill, allowing further time to the Judge of the Nineteenth Judicial District, to move into his district; referred to Messrs. RICE, HARRIS and SOUTH.

Mr. CRENshaw had leave to bring in a bill repealing all laws allowing the benefit of Clergy to slaves, mulattoes and free negroes; referred to Judiciary.

Mr. EVANS obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the Common School law; referred to committee on Education.

Mr. MARSHALL obtained leave to bring in a bill for the benefit of Wm. STAGGS, sheriff of Green; referred to Messrs. MARSHALL, BRIEN and WILLIAMS.

Mr. SMITH offered the following resolution: Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary, and they are hereby instructed, to take into consideration the propriety of changing the manner of inflicting capital punishment, from public to private, and report by bill or otherwise. Which was read, and adopted.

Mr. TAYLOR offered the following resolution: Resolved, That the clergy of the town of Frankfort, be invited to open the Senate by prayer, each day during the present session. Adopted.

Mr. TODD had leave to bring in a bill extending the terms of the Fayette Circuit Court, and for other purposes; referred to Messrs. Todd, Wall and Williams.

Mr. BOYD had leave to bring in a bill to incorporate the Flemingsburg Fire Engine and Hose Company; referred to Messrs. Boyd, Hardin and Patterson.

Mr. HELM offered the following resolution: Resolved, That the 2d Auditor be required to lay before the Senate as early as practicable, a list of lands, forfeited to the Commonwealth, and still remaining unsold. Adopted.

Mr. HELM had leave to bring in a bill concerning forfeited lands; referred to Messrs. Helm, Harris, Crenshaw, Wall and Henderson.

Mr. JAMES had leave to bring in a bill for the benefit of Beverly McGay; referred to Messrs. James, Hardin and Brien.

Mr. HELM had leave to bring in a bill to subject the estates of decedents, to the payment of the costs of suits brought by administrators, &c.; referred to Messrs. Helm, Smith and Thurman.

Mr. TAYLOR moved the printing of the usual number of the standing rules of the Senate; adopted.

Mr. PEYTON had leave to bring in a bill to amend the law limiting certain actions; referred to the Judiciary.

Mr. EVANS had leave to bring in a bill for the benefit of Henry S. Mitchell, Justice of the Peace of Allen county; referred to Committee on the Judiciary.

The annual message of the Governor was laid before the Senate, and forthwith read by the clerk.

On motion, 4000 copies were ordered to be printed for the Senate.

On motion of Mr. EVANS, it was resolved, that so much of the Governor's message as refers to the subject of Education, be referred to the Committee on Education, and that the committee be required to report upon it, by bill or otherwise, as early as practicable.

And then the Senate adjourned until to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

At ten o'clock the SPEAKER took the chair. Prayer was offered up by the Rev. Mr. WATERMAN. The journal of yesterday was read by the CLERK.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a report from the Louisville and Kentucky Mutual Insurance Company.

Leave was granted to Mr. WILLIAMS to bring in a bill to alter the law of 1833, restricting the importation of slaves. Referred to Messrs. Williams, Covington and Glenn.

Mr. GRAVES obtained leave to bring in a bill providing for taking the sense of the people on the propriety of calling a Convention to revise the Constitution. Referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Graves, Meriwether and Reed.

Mr. THOMPSON, had leave to bring in a bill changing the time of holding the Jessamine courts. Referred to Messrs. Thompson, Steele, and Reed.

Mr. GLENN offered the following:

Resolved, That a joint committee be appointed to visit, and examine into the condition of Transylvania University and the Lunatic Asylum.

Being a joint resolution it lies upon the table for one day.

Mr. WORTHAM obtained leave to bring in a bill for the repeal of the act protecting the rights of married women. Referred to Messrs. Wortham, Smith, Haggard and Brown.

Mr. WALLER obtained leave to bring in a bill for the removal of the county seat of Mason county, to Maysville.

Mr. WADE offered a joint resolution, instructing our representatives in Congress to use their exertions to procure an increase of pay to our brave soldiers in Mexico. On motion, the rule requiring the joint resolution to lie upon the table was suspended.

Mr. MCHENRY remarked, that the present resolution was in the form of instructions. He wished it to be in the form of request; wherefore he would move as an amendment, that the resolution read requested, instead of instructed.

Mr. GLENN was opposed to the amendment.—

He was in favor of giving instructions. We had the same right to instruct our representatives in Congress, that our constituents had to instruct us. The vote upon the amendment being taken, it was rejected. The resolution of Mr. Wade was then adopted.

Mr. WADE also moved that the Governor be requested to transmit the resolution to the representatives in Congress.

Mr. HOBBS moved a resolution that the Speaker request the ministers of the gospel, to attend the House, and open the session each day with prayer; and that the Governor, and inform him of the organization of both houses of the General Assembly, and their readiness to receive such communications as he desired to make.

Mr. ARMSTRONG obtained leave to bring in a bill to regulate the descent of the property of married women acquired during coverture; referred to Messrs. Armstrong, English and Morton.

Mr. ENGLISH offered a joint resolution providing that when the General Assembly adjourn, it adjourn on the 23d inst., sine die.

Mr. YOUNG obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the militia laws; referred to the standing committee not yet appointed.

Mr. PROCTOR obtained leave to bring in a bill changing the time of holding the terms of the Lewis County Court. Referred to Messrs. PROCTOR, WALTER and BOTT.

Mr. D. IRVINE offered a resolution which was reported as follows:

Resolved, That all petitions for divorce or local matters be referred to the committee on Courts of Justice, with instructions to report unfavorably, whenever the case involves matters of fact or law, which come within the cognizance of the courts. The resolution however, was withdrawn for the present.

Mr. W. S. BOTT reported to the House, that the committee appointed to inform the Governor of the organization of the House, had performed that duty, and that he would transmit a message at 11 o'clock.

Mr. WORTHAM obtained leave to bring in a bill relative to a turnpike in Grayson county; referred to Messrs. Wortham, Alexander, Bowmar and Moore.

Mr. W. S. BOTT obtained leave to bring in a bill abolishing benefit of clergy to slaves in criminal prosecutions; referred to Messrs. Botts, McHenry and Page.

Mr. D. IRVINE again submitted his resolution referring all petitions for divorce to the committee on Courts of Justice, with instructions.

Mr. ARMSTRONG proposed as a substitute, that such petitions be referred to the committee on Religion, with instructions.

Mr. WORTHAM moved to lay the substitute of Mr. Mr. ARMSTRONG on the table. The ayes and nays being called on this motion, resulted ayes 20, nays 79. So the substitute was not laid upon the table. The question on the adoption of the substitute of Mr. ARMSTRONG being taken; it was rejected. The question then being taken upon the resolution of Mr. Irvine; it was adopted.

Petitions for divorce are therefore to be referred to the committee on Courts of Justice.

Mr. HANSON obtained leave to bring in a bill to change the terms of the Court of Appeals; referred to Messrs. Hanson, Stevenson and _____.

Mr. ARMSTRONG obtained leave to bring in a bill to incorporate the town of Rollington, in Oldham county; referred to Messrs. Armstrong, McHenry and Hobbs.

Mr. STEVENSON obtained leave to bring in a bill for the incorporation of the Licking Valley and Lexington Turnpike; referred to Messrs. Stevenson, McArthur and _____.

Mr. HOBBS obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the charter of the Louisville Savings Institution.

Mr. HORD obtained leave to bring in a bill to regulate the tare on sugar barrels; referred to Messrs. Young, Munford and Hord.

Mr. OWENS obtained leave to bring in a bill to establish the town of Lairsville; referred to Messrs. Owens, Haggard and Bell.

Mr. PHILLIPS obtained leave to bring in a bill for the benefit of Nancy Cox; referred to Messrs. Phillips, Bush and Proctor.

Mr. WHEELER obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the road laws in Pendleton county; referred to Messrs. Wheeler, Desha and Ireland.

Mr. CROCKETT obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the act of incorporation of Granville. Referred to a select committee.

Mr. WALLER had leave to bring in a bill to incorporate the town of East Maysville. Referred to Messrs. Waller, Botts and Proctor.

Mr. PROCTOR had leave to bring in a bill to alter the manner of mustering in Lewis County.

Mr. HAGGARD obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the act of incorporation of the town of Burkesville. Referred to Messrs. Haggard, Owens and Williams.

Mr. SALTER obtained leave to bring in a bill providing for the taking of the depositions of the officers of the Lunatic Asylum to be read as evidence in the courts. Referred to Messrs. Salter, Page and Pearl.

The Secretary of State, Mr. Kinhead, now laid before the House a message in writing from the Governor. The message was read by the Clerk.

On motion it was ordered, that 5000 copies of the message be printed for the use of the House.

Mr. D. IRVINE obtained leave to bring in a bill to change the name of Stephen A. Red. Referred to Messrs. Irvine, White and Pearl.

Mr. J. ELLIOTT obtained leave to bring in a bill to change the time of holding court in Morgan county. Referred to Messrs. Hager, Desha and Haggard.

Mr. COVINGTON obtained leave to bring in a bill to change the terms of the Warren court. Referred to Messrs. Covington, Mansfield and Mayhall.

Mr. PEARL obtained leave to bring in a bill for the reduction of the salaries of Circuit Judges and other officers. Referred to Messrs. Pearl, Wortham and _____.

Mr. WRIGHT obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the charter of the town of Hickman; referred to Messrs. Wright, Crockett and Mayhall.

Mr. CRAWFORD obtained leave to bring in a bill to change the names of Sylvester and Rebecca Putney; referred to Messrs. Crawford, Botts and Proctor.

Mr. PROCTOR obtained leave to bring in a bill for the benefit of Charles Gaines, sheriff of Lewis county; referred to Messrs. Proctor, Evans and Crawford.

Mr. PEARL obtained leave to bring in a bill relative to the payment of tolls by citizens of Laurel and Rockcastle counties, on the Wilderness road; when conveying produce from the mountain districts; referred to Messrs. Pearl, Salter and Irvine.

Mr. STEELE had leave to bring in a bill to amend the laws in respect to deeds of trust and mortgages; referred to Messrs. Steele, Page, McHenry, Reed and Meriwether.

Mr. IRELAND obtained leave to bring in a bill for the benefit of the clerk of Grant county; referred to Mess

spent with his excellent aunt, Mrs. Sarah P. Bibb, from whom the facts of his early life, here noted, are derived. And here we cannot forbear copying, as appropriate to this sketch, a touching paragraph of a letter from this estimable lady to a distinguished officer of the 3d Regiment of Infantry, and a dear friend of her departed relative:

"Major Barbour," she says, "was my beloved nephew. He lived with me when a boy. When I say he combined more rare excellencies of character than any one I have ever known, I am not influenced by blind partiality, but am only paying a merited tribute to the dead. It may be emphatically said of him, the first pang he ever occasioned his friends, was his untimely death. But his sun has gone down while it was yet day; and although it set in blood, has left a glorious track behind. But so overwhelming is the affliction of his friends, they as yet can derive no consolation from considerations connected with his fame as a soldier."

The promise of future distinction, which he gave in early life, has been more than realized.

In the year 1828, he proceeded to Washington, and, under the care and direction of the Hon. Mark Alexander, member of Congress from Virginia, was placed in a military school at Georgetown, D. C. From thence, he was appointed a Cadet in the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1829. All accounts of him, while at these schools, confirmed the high expectations founded on his early promise. He graduated with credit, in June, 1834, and was thereupon commissioned a Lieutenant in the 3d Regiment of Infantry. Before joining his regiment, he visited his family and friends in Kentucky, who felt themselves fully compensated for his absence of more than five years, by finding in him all their most ambitious wishes could desire.

Whilst a 2d Lieutenant, he was appointed Adjutant of his regiment, a distinction of itself, proving that the soldierly merit of its recipient was justly appreciated in higher quarters.

In 1840, his regiment was ordered to Florida; and for meritorious services in the field, in that difficult and protracted war with savages, he was breveted a Captain.

From the time he joined his regiment in the autumn of 1834, he never deemed that he could, with propriety, ask leave of absence, until ordered to Jefferson Barracks, in 1843, when, after a separation of nine years, he was once more, and for the last time, among his family and friends. It was during this visit that he united in wedlock with his cousin, Miss Martha Isabella Hopkins. From this period, he remained in the constant and unremitting service of his country.

In 1845, his regiment was ordered to Texas. In the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, Capt. BARBOUR exhibited his accustomed gallantry. In the latter action, he was so fortunate as to meet and successfully repel a large body of Mexican Lancers with a small party of his brave soldiers. This exploit, which deserved and received high commendation, was of incalculable importance at the moment of its achievement; and it was for this that the Executive of his great country breveted him a MAJOR.

We must now present the last scene of his brief, but eventful and brilliant career. In the bloody streets of Monterey, on the 21st of September, 1846—

"Molts flame and smoke,
And shout, and groan, and sabre stroke,
And death-shots falling thick and fast
As lightnings from the mountain cloud!"

was heard the trumpet voice of BARBOUR, as brandishing his own bright blade in the van, he cheered on his brave comrades. At the very moment when his sword was thus flashing like circles of terrific flame over his head, and his trumpet tones were inspiring his gallant band, this noble son of Kentucky chivalry received a ball, discharged from a house-top, which, entering his shoulder, passed out at his left breast. He fell instantly dead, thus yielding up his great soul on the field of battle in the face of the foe. Never hero terminated a career more heroically; and while true heroism and true merit shall be appreciated, and applauded on earth, the name of BARBOUR will be celebrated in story, and song, and history, and his admiring and grateful countrymen will listen with tears of joy and exultation.

The distinguished merit of MAJOR BARBOUR requires an appropriate acknowledgment from the government of his native State. It cannot be, that while Maryland shows just and appropriate honors to the memory of her KING; Kentucky, gallant, chivalrous, high-souled Kentucky, can forget what she owes to the memory of her no less meritorious BARBOUR.

Let public honors then be decreed to the worthy dead, where deeds have added fresh glory to the renown of the State and Nation. Let the Legislature of Kentucky bring home the remains of MAJOR BARBOUR and mingle his sacred dust with that of his native soil. If his family desire the precious dust of the departed hero and patriot, be it so; but the State should tender a public burial in the magnificent cemetery at the seat of government; and, wherever he is last sacred resting place, let the State build a monument to his memory. Let a sword be voted to his representative; and let unanimous resolutions of the Legislature testify the public sense of the extraordinary merits of PHILIP NORRIS BARBOUR. It is by such manifestations that States grow great and exhibit true greatness and true soul. Let the action of the Legislature apostrophe the gallant BARBOUR as the noble Bard of our land, before quoted, addressed the departed spirit of the high-souled Marco Bozzaris:

"With the storied grave
Greece nurtured in her glory's time—
Rest there. There is no prouder grave
E'en for a hero. We'll lay him low,
We'll lay him low with a sigh;
For thou art freedom's son and Fame's,
One of the few, the immortal names
That were not born to die."

ISAAC SHELBY.

MOUNTED RIFLEMEN.—The steamboat South America, which arrived yesterday from St. Louis, brought down Maj. Burbridge, Capt. Pope, and Lieu. J. Jones, Ewell, Claiborne and Hawkins—all of the rifle regiment—together with company D of the same regiment, and Dr. Hammond of the army.

N. O. Pic., Dec. 19.

Prentiss, of the Louisville Journal, is quite the champion of the ring editorial. He hits harder and faster than any man who writes for the press.—Ib.

From the Louisville Morning Courier.

MONTEREY, Dec. 1, 1846.

Messrs. Editors:—The war between the Kentuckians and Mexicans, as it is familiarly termed, has created no little excitement, both in town and in camp. It is thought that not less than forty Mexicans have been killed within the last five days, fifteen of whom, it is said, were killed in one day, and within the scope of one mile. From this, you will see that the boys are determined to have and to take revenge for the assassination of their comrades.—When it is known that no Mexican since the commencement of the war, has been punished for outrages committed on the persons and property of American soldiers, and they have been numerous, many persons will look at the course pursued by the Louisville Legion in a light far from condemnation, and whilst regretting the circumstances which have led to it, they will ask you the question—"Shall we rest quietly in our tents whilst the enemy is lying in ambush, and murdering our comrades as they pass the roads?"—Ever since the occupation of Matamoras by our troops, the Mexicans have been cutting off our men, whenever they could be found in convenient places for the job, and the compliment has been invariably returned, generally two for one, and this, too, in many cases, without regard to the Scriptures giving out, that it is, "better to let ninety-nine guilty go, than punish one innocent man." The first of these difficulties, in different places, find their origin in the Mexican disposition to rob, to accomplish which they will murder an American, if it be only to get possession of the clothes upon his body. Retaliation is sure to follow, and in many cases the innocent are sufferers for the crimes committed by their guilty countrymen. This is a state of society deeply to be regretted, and no man in and out of Mexico would feel more pleasure in recording a termination of such proceedings; but I candidly believe that they will continue to exist, as long as the difficulties between the two countries remain in the present unsettled state.

Yesterday, Mr. Armstrong had a hearing before Col. Smith. This man, as I stated in my letter of yesterday, is accused of the murder of a young Tennessee in his hotel. If he is guilty, as all his comrades allege, he should suffer the severest punishment, for a more unprovoked murder I never heard of; but, as he is not attached to the army, it cannot be inflicted here, and I suppose he will suffer that worse than death that Juliet speaks of—banishment—not to New South Wales, but to New Orleans, the Botany Bay of the commanders in Mexico, at which place, I presume he will be released. The civil authorities of Mexico refuse to take cognizance of any offence committed by our men. The military law here seems to think it has no jurisdiction over Americans out of the army, and I suppose Louisiana will not feel disposed to trouble herself with the offences committed out of the State.

The trial of the alcalde's son, and others, engaged in tampering with our men, is set for to-morrow. I should not exactly say trial, for it will be more in the shape of a court of inquiry at first. I saw this young Alcalde this morning in prison. He is a young and very interesting man, and was weighed down to the ground with irons, not that they fear his escape, but to deter others from following in his footsteps. At first it was thought that but few men were engaged in the business, but it is now clearly ascertained that many of the principal men in the place have had a finger in the pie, and since the first arrest many of the first families of Monterey have left, and the population of the place has decreased in that time nearly 1000. The 7th regiment has lost many men by desertion, and I have since ascertained that the number I spoke of before, forty, as having deserted, may be safely trebled, and all since the 25th Sept. The regulars have invariably gone to the enemy, but what few of the volunteers that have left us sans ceremonie, have made tracks for a Christmas dinner in the white settlements. The friends of those arrested—particularly of the Alcalde—fear the worst, and if they were hung in the Plaza, as Taylor threatened, they would not be much surprised.

A train of wagons loaded with provisions started yesterday for Saltillo, escorted by a company of infantry. Our dates from Gen. Worth are as late as the 27th. Every thing is reported quiet, and the command well satisfied with their location. Nothing from Gen. Wool since my last, and I am unable to say whether he has yet left Monclova for Paris. If he has not he will certainly do it when he gets short of provisions and forage.

It was generally believed, yesterday, that a movement would be made in less than ten days, originating no doubt from an order for all the infantry to sell their horses, and the small number of men who were permitted to leave camp. You may not understand what the infantry have to do with horses. On the march from Camargo here, of those who have come up since Gen. Taylor did, many of the volunteers not caring to bring their feet in contact with the rocky road, supplied them with horses, varying in prices from three to fifteen dollars, and they have retained them ever since, to ride to town and to hire to others for a like purpose. They have been offering them for sale at every door in Monterey since yesterday morning, alleging that a movement of the army demanded it, as they could not be taken along.

But it is known generally at this hour, that when Capt. Rhine offered the services of his company of Rangers to General Taylor, they were declined on the ground that no movement would be made until ordered from Washington, which the General said might not reach him until after the sitting of Congress, so you can judge what chance there is of an early move.

The weather is lovely at this time, and forcibly reminds one of the spring-time of year. It is a great climate, and blossoms, half grown, and ripe fruit can be found on the same tree.

The mail leaves here for Camargo once a week, Tuesday, and that is the great day for mailing letters for different parts of the United States.

CHAPPARAL.

MEXICO—PEACE OR WAR.

The New York Tribune says:—Private advices from the most reliable sources in Washington, assure us that the Executive now meditates the appointment of a High Commission to proceed to Mexico and make one commanding effort to close the war with that country either by negotiation or by the sword. The Commissioners, as at present in contemplation, are Senator Thomas H. Benton, (who is to be invested with the chief command of our Military and Naval forces under the title of Lieutenant General,) Senator John J. Crittenden, of Ky. (Whig) and Governor Silas Wright of our State. They are to be clothed with almost unlimited powers to prosecute the war in such a manner as to them shall seem most expedient, and to terminate it whenever terms shall be proffered by Mexico which they may deem admissible.

LETTERS TO THE ARMY.—In the House of Representatives on the 22d, Mr. MARTIN of Kentucky, offered the following resolution, which we regret to say, was not received:

"Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, That hereafter all letters and newspapers directed to the officers and soldiers engaged in the Mexican War, beyond the limits of the United States, shall be received by them free of postage."

This proposition, we believe originated with the Frankfort Commonwealth, which paper also suggests

that the soldiers should be supplied with stationery at Government expense. Many of the poor soldiers, who receive but \$7 a month pay, have to pay ten cents to the sutlers for a sheet of paper on which to write letters home to their mothers, sisters, sweethearts and friends. Such a burthen imposed by circumstances on those who peril their lives for the country, is discreditable to the government. The stationery and postage of the army ought to be paid by the government. There is much more sense, more justice, and more utility in this, than in conferring the franking privilege, at the expense of the people, on many who now enjoy it.

Cin. Atlas.

"Potomac," the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot, writes under date of the 25th instant:

The town is full of rumors, speculations, and what not, relative to the "affair of honor" which was to have, may, might, could, would, should, or should not have come off between Mr. Garret Davis, of Kentucky, and Mr. Thomas H. Bayly, of Virginia, "for off our men, whenever they could be found in convenient places for the job, and the compliment has been invariably returned, generally two for one, and this, too, in many cases, without regard to the Scriptures giving out, that it is, "better to let ninety-nine guilty go, than punish one innocent man."

The first of these difficulties, in different places, find their origin in the Mexican disposition to rob, to accomplish which they will murder an American, if it be only to get possession of the clothes upon his body.

Retaliation is sure to follow, and in many cases the innocent are sufferers for the crimes committed by their guilty countrymen.

This is a state of society deeply to be regretted, and no man in and out of Mexico would feel more pleasure in recording a termination of such proceedings; but I candidly believe that they will continue to exist, as long as the difficulties between the two countries remain in the present unsettled state.

Yester evening about sun-down, while passing through one of the streets in the vicinity of St. Mary's market, we were attracted by a number of boys engaged in a mock martial combat. In a large vacant lot a fortification had been raised, (probably for some building purpose,) which commanded four sides, and indeed was nearly as large as some of the bona fide Mexican forts that we have seen. The lads numbered about thirty, and not one of them could be more than twelve years of age. A few having divided themselves into two parties, Americans and Mexicans, they proceeded to mortal combat; but just as they were on the eve of commencing a dispute arose as to the division of their forces. Very few of the boys seemed disposed to play the part of the Mexican soldier; but a black-haired dark-eyed lad, who was called Gen. Ampudia, desired to hold a conference with General Taylor. Hereupon, a little scrubby, yellow faced young fellow advanced with a small white rag hung on a piece of stick. Gen. Taylor, who was rather a short-legged corpulent young gentleman, aged ten years, bowed very slightly, and said, "Happy to see you Gen. Ampudia, sir—happy to see him, sir. Let him come to my quarters, sir, and I'll talk with him."

Presently Ampudia was seen coming towards "Young Rough and Ready," attended by his suit and army, in all consisting of nine boys, armed with lathes and sharp sticks. The two Generals had a war talk, at the conclusion of which Young Zack was heard to say, "Well, sir, you may have all of my men who are willing to go with you, and us many more as you can get; and I'll fight you then sir."

Here there was a prospect of the play being broken up, but at last they agreed that the Mexican boys should out number the Americans; and in due time the battle began. The Mexicans entrenched themselves within the fort, and the Americans occupied the open space on the outside. All three batteries—Resaca de la Palma, Palo Alto, and Monterey—were fought at one and the same time. Now a stick would be poked over the parapets of the miniature fort—some young rascal would, cry "boom!" and then small clouds of earth would be thrown amongst the Americans, who were armed with two or three sixpenny sky-rockets, by way of artillery.

"Captain May," said the General, "I want you to take that battery."

Just as the gallant young Captain was about to

execute this order, a comrade, was about to apply a lighted segar to the end of a rocket shouted, "Hold on Charley, till I draw their fire!"

"Bang!" went the rocket, and loud buzzes were heard along the American lines. Then a general rush was made into the fort—the Mexicans fled, helter-skelter, and Ampudia surrendered himself and his forces into the hands of "Young Rough and Ready."

The battle would have been continued to Saltillo, or San Luis Potosi; but Gen. Taylor very wisely told his troops "that they had no more rockets; they were tired; he knew that they were hungry, and had to learn their lessons for school the next day."

"Besides," added he, a little chagrined, apparently, "Father only gave me leave to come this far; but when he hears I said my task so well to-day, I think he'll let me come to-morrow, when I shall have more rockets and more sticks, and then we'll play Saltillo!"

Who will not say with Wordsworth,

The child is father to the man!"

We send the Daily Commonwealth in lieu of the weekly to our subscribers in town, for which we shall charge them 50 cents in addition to the subscription of the weekly. Such as do not desire the Daily will please notify us.

Single copies of both the DAILY and WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, neatly enveloped in strong wrappings, can be had at this office, the former at 3 cents, and the latter at 5 cents per copy.

DIEB,

In this town, on Friday morning, the 1st inst., GEORGE CLEM. PRUITT, aged 2 years, and 9 months, son of John W. and Amaryllis A. Pruitt.

Communicated.

Deported this life on the 26th day of December, 1846, in the town of Versailles, Woodford county, Kentucky, Mrs. AMERICA POINDEXTER, wife of Thomas P. Poindexter, who was 27 years of age, and eight months old. Mrs. Poindexter was the daughter of C. McAlpin, Esq., of Mercer county, who died some years since; and she was reared and educated mainly in that county. The deceased was remarkable for her amiable qualities and very interesting deportment, and was universally considered (whether she was right or wrong) to be a true and honest woman.

She bestowed her young affections on one who was truly worthy of them. They were two kindred spirits united for life; but death has separated the tie, so far as this life is concerned. Thus perishes the fairest man in this life. The worthy, the good, the true, the affectionate, the friend, the true, the honest, congenial with the pure attributes of their nature. The span of life is often shortest with those who have very existence or natural human nature. Mrs. Poindexter has left an infant child. May she imitate her mother in virtue and purity—May her career be as bright, and her life more extended.

WOOLFORD,

Every arrangement will be made to secure and publish the earliest News from every quarter.

Editorial Department of the paper will be under the direction of THOMAS B. STEVENSON, long experienced as a political writer, and late editor of the Frankfort Commonwealth, the Whig Journal of the State of Kentucky. The departments of Commerce, News, Literature, &c., will be filled with articles, fully attended to by a strong corps of Regular Assistant Editors; while also, in all departments of the paper, the editor will be aided by numerous occasional contributors and correspondents. Regular correspondents will be employed at Cincinnati, Washington, and other important cities; that the paper may be made, in its entire scope, if a liberal outlay of enterprise, industry, and other means can accomplish such a result, an interesting and popular Journal, worthy of the confidence and support of Politicians, Farmers, Manufacturers, Mechanics, Merchants, Families, and General Readers.

Every arrangement will be made to secure and publish the earliest News from every quarter.

The political character of the Atlas will be WHIG—throughout.

With the hope of securing funds for the same purpose, Mr. Stevenson, will sacrifice no principle of the Whig party, in interest of the country, for any considerations of present or remote expediency. Taking it for granted that the nominee of the Whig party will be worthy the support of the Whigs of the Nation, the Atlas will give to such nominee, from what quarter of the Union called, a firm, fervent and enthusiastic support.

The Commercial Department of the Atlas will be under the direction of JAMES P. PEABODY, of the Merchants' Exchange, and will, no doubt, occupy a leading place in the pursuit of business men of every practical interest of life—Persons, Trade, Merchants, Manufacturers, Mechanics, &c., &c. It will present daily reports of the Cincinnati Market—sales and prices; a weekly report of the market; imports and exports by river, canal, and railroad; with a weekly tabular exhibit of the same; and also other matter of interest to the business men of our city. Notices of Domestic and Foreign Markets of latest date will regularly be given, with statistical and such other commercial information as is necessary to make the Atlas a thorough Commercial Journal.

Identifying our entire interests with this great city, we hope to prove ourselves worthy of, and confidently expect to receive, a liberal share of patronage, in the way of subscriptions to the Atlas, and all its departments, all sorts of Job Work, &c., &c. All the proprietors of the Almanacs, &c., in the West, we feel confident that we understand, and can in some measure promote, the vast interests of the great Mississippi Valley.

But knowing that the paper itself will be judged by its contents, we hope to be perfectly willing that it shall be exposed to competition according to its merits or demerits.

The Atlas is published on a Double Royal sheet, of superior paper, with new Mission and Nonpareil type, on the terms following:

DAILY, per annum, - \$5.00
TRI-WEEKLY, - \$3.00
WEEKLY, - \$2.00

Subscriptions to the Daily and Tri-Weekly payable half-yearly.

All Mail Subscribers will be required to pay in advance.

Advertisers will be paid in full, and inserted at the rates of their respective rates.

Frankfort Advertisements.

JOHN C. HERNDON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.
Will practice in all the Courts held in Frankfort—the Anderson, Owen, Woodford, and Shelby Circuit Courts—and will attend to the collection of debts in any part of the State. Office on St. Clair street, 2d door above the Court House. April 3, 1844—500-1f

J. HARLAN & G. W. CRADDOCK,
Will practice Law in co-partnership in the different Courts holding their sessions in Frankfort, and they will attend to business confined to them, any of the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair street, Frankfort, April 1, 1844—500-1f

LAWSUIT NOTICE.
GEO. ROBERTSON, of Lexington, and GEO. R. MCKEE, of Frankfort, will practice Law in co-partnership in the Court of Appeals. G. R. MCKEE will attend to all business entrusted to him in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Shelby, Henry, Owen and Woodford; and having an unfinished business in Garrard, will regularly attend that Court. Office in Frankfort, Ky. March 3, '46—701-1f

O. G. CATES & T. N. LINDSEY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Will give their joint attention to any business confined to them in Frankfort. They will also attend to the collection of moneys, and the investigation of land claims in any part of Kentucky. They will also attend to the preparation of cases for persons desiring the benefit of the bankrupt Law. April 1, 1844—500-1f

LYSANDER HORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Will practice Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, General Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. All business confined to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the bridge, where he may generally be found. Frankfort, April 1, 1844—500-1f

C. S. MOREHEAD & W. D. REED,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.
Will practice Law in co-partnership in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, General Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Also, will practice in the Washington, Henry, and Green Circuit Courts. Office West side St. Clair street, and at all times open during the business hours. Frankfort, April 1, 1844—500-1f

BEN. MONROE,
Has associated with him in the practice of Law, his son Andrew Monroe. He will practice in the Courts held in Frankfort, and attend to business in the adjoining counties. Special attention will be given to any business confined to their care. April 1, 1844—500-1f

LAWSUIT NOTICE.
JOHN J. CRITTENDEN & THOS. L. CRITTENDEN, will practice Law in partnership, in all the Courts held in Frankfort, viz., the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, General Court and Circuit Court. April 27, 1845—630-1f

ROBERT C. MCKEE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KY.
Has resumed the practice, and will give his undivided attention to any business confined to him in any of the Courts held in Frankfort, and also in the Woodford and Anderson Circuit Courts. Office on St. Clair street, opposite Swigert's Row. May 20, 1845—630-1f

LETCHER & TILFORD,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

Will attend jointly to business confined to them, in the different Courts holding their sessions in Frankfort, and the counties adjoining.

Office on the West side of St. Clair street. Frankfort, April 1, 1846—701-1f

DR. BEN. HENSLEY, JR.,
Will practice medicine in Frankfort and the adjacent country. Office on the West side of St. Clair street, in the room formerly occupied by Dr. Wilson, and one door below Monkhead & Reed's Law Office.

Through the various charitable institutions of a large city, to one of which he has helped a Hospital, Blockley, he was appointed a "Resident Surgeon." Dr. H. amassed a fund of practical information that, otherwise, would have required years with an ordinary practice. March 24, 1846—702-1f

DOCTOR PHYTHIAN.

Especially to give professional services to the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity. Residing at the Mansion House. Office in the room lately occupied by Mr. E. H. Watson, adjoining John Baltzell's Hat Shop, where he may be found at all times, except when engaged in professional business. January 1846.

DOCTORS PRICE & KEENE,
Will give their undivided attention to the practice of Medicine in Frankfort and vicinity. Residence and office adjoining the Presbyterian Church. June 9 1846—713-1f

DOCTOR MC FARLAND,
TENDERS his professional services to the public. Office at his residence, in rear of Capitol Square. Frankfort. April 28, 1846—707-1f

MUNSELL & CO'S.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUG AND CHEMICAL STORE,
Opposite J. Baltzell's Hat Store, Main st.,
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

Will respectfully solicit the attention of Physicians and the public generally, to their large and complete assortment of Drugs, Chemicals, Medicines, Surgical and other Instruments, Fancy articles, Perfumery, Toilet Soaps, Cosmetics, Spices, Dye-Stuffs, Pure Wines, &c. Cabinet Makers, Painters, and Glaziers, are especially invited to call and examine a splendid stock of Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Turpentine, White Lead, Winton Glass, Glue, Sheba, Gold and Silver Leaf Smats, Bronzes, &c. &c. &c.

All the Patent Medicines, and every thing in the drug line, kept constantly on hand.

The purity and genuineness of every article warranted. Prescriptions filled neatly, accurately, and with dispatch. Medicine can had at any time, and will be sent to any place.

We wish to inform our patrons, our prices are very low; and we shall be glad to the interest of purchasers to patronize us.

Upon have on hand, and will always keep a large and complete assortment of the choicest imported Cigars. They are warranted genuine Cuba Tobacco, as we receive them direct from Havana. Wholesale at Baltimore prices. March 24, 1846—702-1f

Watches, Jewelry and Fancy Goods.

W. P. LOOMIS,

HAVING just returned from New York and Philadelphia, is now offering for sale, a very handsome assortment of Gold & Silver Patent and Linen and Common WATCHES; Together with a very fine assortment of JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF
Breast Pins, Finger Rings; Bracelets; Necklaces; Ear Rings; Medallions, Miniature Settings; Gold Guard Chains; Fox Chains; Gold and Silver Pendles; Gold and Silver Keys; Gold and Silver Snuff Boxes; with Perforated, piano and cataract Glasses; Silver Forks and Spoons; Silver, Pearl and Shell Card Cases; Gold and Silver Thimbles; Shaded Silk, Steel Beads, Purse Mounts; Steel Clasps for Reticles and Purse.

Together with a very large assortment of Goods generally kept in Jewelry Stores, which he will sell as low as in any other city in the West, and much lower than ever sold in this place before.

STORE a few doors East of the Mansion House, Frankfort, Kentucky.

November 17, 1846—726-1f

STOVES, GRATES, COPPER, TIN,
STEEL IRON WARE MANUFACTORY.

GEORGE W. WALSTON,

Will respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to carry on the above business, and stand on Main street, immediately opposite James Burns' Grocer, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line of business.

AIR-TIGHT STOVES, COOKING STOVES, WOOD AND COAL STOVES, of various sizes and patterns, kept constantly on hand, and for sale at prices to suit the times.

Guttering done on the shortest notice.

All kinds of COPPER and TIN WORK neatly made to order.

COOKING STOVES sold at Louisville and Cincinnati prices, for Cash. Frankfort, Ky. Oct. 20, 1846—728-5m*

100 KEGS CONKLING'S PURE WHITE LEAD, just received on consignment, and offered for sale. Pure at \$1.00—50 lb. at \$1.62

BOXON & GRAHAM.

No. 5, Swigert's Row. Oct. 27, 1846—733-1f

Frankfort Advertisements.

Cincinnati Advertisements.

T. & C. NEAVE,
Nos. 83 and 85, Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio,
IMPORTERS OF
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
AND DEALERS IN JUNIATA IRON, NAILS, &c. &c.
November 24, 1846. 700-1f

700-1f</